

Our best estimate of the long-term employment success of Ticket to Work participants is based on our 2010 research findings using data through 2006. We estimate that about 9 percent of ticket participants had sufficient employment to leave cash benefits and these participants then remained off SSA benefits for half of the succeeding 48 months we could observe.

We know that about 17 percent of TTW participants eventually experienced at least one month in suspense or termination status due to work (see the table below). We also know the proportion of months such beneficiaries remain in suspense or termination status due to work (see the graph below). The proportion of months off the rolls is not the same as duration, but we can interpret it in a similar way.<sup>i</sup> Combining the information from the table and the chart, we can estimate that through 2006:

- 7.3% of milestone-plus-outcome participants (42% of the 17% who reach an initial suspense) had sufficient employment over multiple months to keep them off SSA benefits,
- 15% of outcome-only participants (60% of the 25% who reach an initial suspense) had sufficient employment<sup>ii</sup> over multiple months to keep them off SSA benefits, and
- 8.7% of traditional reimbursement ticket participants (53% of the 17% who reach an initial suspense) had sufficient employment over multiple months to keep them off SSA benefits.

Adding and weighting these three figures, we estimate 8.8% of ticket participants through 2006 had sufficient employment over multiple months to keep them off SSA benefits for extended periods of time. These figures include both uninterrupted and interrupted periods off cash benefits after a work suspension. We consider this proportional measure of duration to be better than simply measuring the length of the first uninterrupted spell, because it does not give undue weight to short spells in which beneficiaries return to benefits. Though this data is only through

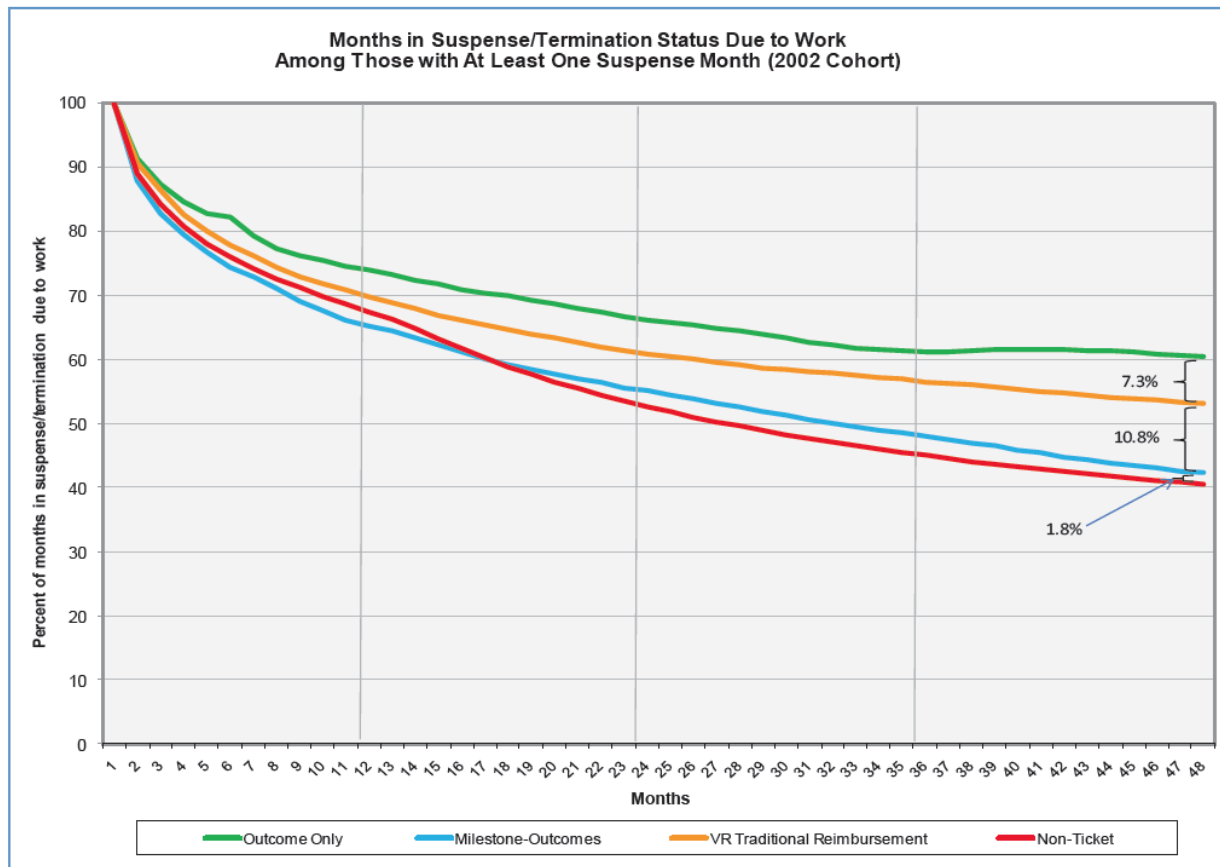
2006, we expect that these same patterns would have continued through 2009. We expect the employment success rates will have dropped after 2009 due to the recession.

Number and Percentage of Ticket Participants  
Experiencing time off the Rolls Due to Work through December 2006

	Ticket Assignments 2002-2005	Participants with at least one month in suspense or termination by 12/2006 (estimated)	Proportion of months participants spent in suspense or termination through 12/2006 following their 1 <sup>st</sup> month in suspense or termination (estimated)	Participants with extended suspensions or terminations spells through 12/2006 (estimated)
All TTW Participants	139,795	17%	52%	8.8%
<i>Milestone-outcome</i>	15,029	17%	42%	7.3%
<i>Outcome-only</i>	3,780	25%	60%	15%
<i>Traditional</i>	120,986	17%	53%	8.7%

Source: Ticket Research File (TRF) 2007. Calculations based on Appendix Exhibit A.2 (Cumulative Percentage Off the Rolls Due to Work for at Least One Month, by Payment System, Assignment Year, and Payment Title) and Appendix Exhibit A.1 (Number and Percentage of Beneficiaries

Experiencing First Month Off the Rolls Due to Work, 2002–2006) in “Time That Beneficiaries Spend Off the Rolls Due to Work and the Payments Generated for Employment Networks (ENs),” Fifth TTW evaluation Report (December 2010).



Source: Ticket Research File (TRF) 2007. Based on data from Exhibits A.1. and A.3 in “Time That Beneficiaries Spend Off the Rolls Due to Work and the Payments Generated for Employment Networks (ENs),” Final Report (December 2010).

<sup>i</sup> For example, the graph shows that in the 48 months after their initial suspension, beneficiaries had spent 60% of those months in suspense or termination due to work. This means 60% spent all succeeding months after their initial month in suspension/termination and 40% spent no succeeding months in suspension/termination, all beneficiaries had a mix of 19 months on benefits and 29 months in suspension/termination, or some mix of these two scenarios.

<sup>ii</sup> It is important to note that we are not measuring employment directly. Rather we are measuring months off SSA cash benefits following a suspension due to work in which the individual is alive and of working age. We therefore assume such individuals would return to SSA benefits if their loss of employment allowed them to do so.